FOUND ON HILLSBOROUGH STREET, ON Saturday evening last, a bunch of 5 little stee Keys, and a thimble ring.

The owner can have them by applying at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

THAT LARGE STOCK OF SHOES, lately ed, has come, consisting of MEN'S BOYS' SHOES,

WOMEN'S "CHILDRENS" The Largest lot ever brought to this City.
Our Col. TUCKER remains in the Nothern
Markets and keeps himself well posted as to quality and prices of goods.
Give us a call. We can and will sell you W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Aug. 22-tf.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS: NEW PURCHASES FOR THE FALL. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Aug. 25th 1866. PHILLIPS' REPORTS, JUNE TERM, 1866.

THE REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND determined in the Supreme Court of North-Car olina, June Term, 1866, by Hon. S. F. Phillips, Reporter, are now ready for delivery. Price, for the Law and Equity numbers \$2. Address
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
Aug. 28—3t
Agents, Raleigh, N. C.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N.C.

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM W the Traveling Public, and our numerous friends, that, having recently assumed he management of this HOTEL,

We have spared no pains or expense in thoroughly renovating the premises, and supplying the House with elegant and necessary FURNITURE, We are determined to exert ourselves to fur-

tions to our PATRONS, and will make this House, in all respecs, what a First Class Metropolitan Hotel Hoping to have the pleasure of serving the Public and our former Patrons, we invite

all to call and give us a TRIAL. J. M. BLAIR. (Late_of the Eagle Hotel,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Raleigh, Aug. 14, 1866. 63-1m

HART & LEWIS, 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., AGENTS FOR

"STEWART'S EXTENSION TOP," "QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

"WESTERN EMPIRE" COOKING STOVES. J. BROWN. april 10-10-tf With HART & LEWIS.

MATTRASS MAKING AND UPHOLSTERING.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO CAR-RY on the above work in the best style, and with dispatch. Mattrasses will be made out of raw materials, or old ones will be taken apart and done up so as to make them as good as new. Now is the time to have your mattrasses overhauled, repaired, and renovated. Also, cushions and sofas of all kinds repaired and renovate The subscriber is working at low rates for cash. He may be found on the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Shepard, just above the Rail-road bridge, on Hillsboro' street, nearly opposite

Judge Saunders'.
Orders from persons at a distance, living on or near Railroads, are solicited. Work for such customers, as well as all others, will be promptly done and forwarded. RUFUS HARRISON.

Raleigh, July 31, 1866.

NEW STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW STORE, IN this City, on the Market Square, I shall keep constantly on hand, groceries, and all the neces saries of life for family use, at low prices. My many friends are solicited to call on me ALBERT JOHNSON.

In Store and for sale now, 500 bushels Corn. MEAL by the wholesale and retail. Aug. 11, 1866.

THE BALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

North-Carolina.

GEO. W. SWEPSON, President; JOS. S. CAN-NON, Vice President; W. B. GULICK, Cashier. GOLD AND SILVER COIN, EXCHANGE, United States, State and Railroad securities, bought and sold. Also, uncurrent money. Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps. 21-13

BECAUSE OF AFFLICTION AND AGE which renders me incapable of continuing busi-ness, I now retire from the Book trade, leaving

my entire stock and interest in the hands o Messrs. Branson & Farrar, except the publication of the "N. C. Almanac," which I trust will be received with the same favor as heretofore. In retiring, I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which the public has en to bestow upon me during the last half engaged in this State—and checrfully recommend to my old friends and patrons, my successors, Messrs. Branson & Farrar, by whom, I am sure they will be satisfactorily accommodated.

Mr. H. D. Coley, so well known to the Book trade and to the public, and so long engaged in business with me, will be retained as an assistant in the business of Messrs. Branson & Farrar. He invites his old friends to call upon him. HENRY D. TURNER.

REMOVAL.

BRANSON & FARRAR HAVE CONSUM MATED arrangements to take charge of the en-tire stock of Books owned by Mr. H. D. Turner, consisting of valuable English and American Law Books, and a great variety of Miscellaneous stock. They will immediately succeed to the old stand on the corner near the State House, occu pied for thirty-three years past by Mr. Turner, and known as the North-Carolina Book Store.— This is by far the oldest and most popular book stand in the City. Mr. Coley, so long Mr. Turner's representative, will still be found at the old-stand.

June 14—tf



FOR RENT. An excellent Barn and Stables, in Raleigh. Apply at STANDARD OFFICE February 28, 1866.—tf City Advertisements.

GOV. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS. A NUMBER OF COPIES OF GOV. GRA-HAM'S Memorial Address on the Life and Char-acter of the late Hon. Geo. E. Badger, can be fur-nished at cost, ten cents per copy—or twelve cents if sent by mail. Apply to NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY. Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1866.

NEW! GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FALL & WINTER GOODS FOR 1866!

OLD PRICES COME TO TOWN! JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING 10,000

YARDS BEAUTIFUL FALL AND WINTER CALICOES, and will be sold from 121 to 25 cents.

COME TO CREECH'S! TO BUY YOUR CALICOES.

OLD PRICES REACHED THE CITY 12,000 yards of Ladies beautiful Dress Goods, embracing the novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sale.

CREECH'S

is the place to buy your dress goods. Don't pass by.
Just received 6,800 yards goods for Men's, Boys
and Children's Winter wear—the best assortment in the City. I tell you CREECH'S is
the place to come to buy your goods. And still Just received a large and fine assortment of

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, the new styles for 1866, just the goods for the peo-ple want. I want you to come to CREECH'S to buy your Cloaks and Shawls, already com-menced coming in, Ladies', Trimmed and untrimmed Hatsand Bonnets, the Turban, the Gladiator and the Central Park, a dif-

ferent shape from last season, and will have a good assortment in a few days.

Make up your mind to come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats. JUST IN TIME, I told you prices had to come down.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! Just received 4,000 pair Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's shoes, bought at the largest trade sale in New York, and will be sold at reduced prices. No mistake, CREECH'S is the place to buy your Shoes.

PRICES ALREADY REDUCED. Just received a good assortment of Family Groceries, which will be sold at prices to meet the hard times. Sugar, 121/4 to 20; Rio Coffee 25 to 33%. Just as well to make up your mind to come to CREECH'S, you can't do any better, don't say you won't come, but say you will come.

Just received a good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, which will be sold at prices cheap enough to keep you from being scared.-Come to CREECH'S, he will treat you right. I now take the gleasure to inform the people that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever

brought to Raicigh before or since the war. And I tell the people whether I struck the nail on the head or side ways, I struck my goods so, and I say to you as I said last season, that I will sell them as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gent cost Houses not excepted, that have paid for their goods or ever expect to pay for them. You will always find me ready and willing to treat you right at R. Smith's building, corner of Fayette-ville and Hargett Streets. A. CREECH. Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1866.

CENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

THE UNDESIGNED TENDERS HIS SER-VICES to the community at home and abroad, as diligently to the collecting of all claims, the set-tling and closing of all accounts, the buying and selling of any and every species of property, or other business in the State to which parties cannot attend in person, or which they may find As to his character and qualifications he is au-

thorized to refer to GEORGE W. MORDECAI, HON. Thos. Bragg and Kemp P. Battle.
RUFUS H. PAGE. Raleigh, June 16th, 1866.

W. PULLIAM. W. H. JONES. GEO. W. SWEPSON PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

HAVE IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

which is offered at the lowest cash prices. They respectfully solicit orders from the Merchants of North-Carolina. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Raleigh, May 1, 1866. 20—tf.

Wood for the Capitol.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, until the 15th of September next,

to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the Public offices in the Capitol, and for the Legislature the ensuing winter and spring. The Wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the Wood-hous on the Capitol square, from time to time, as re-

Bidders will state the price, PER CORD, at which they will deliver it, and endorse on the envelope—Proposals for Wood." The amount required will be about 200 Cords. The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to

the State, is reserved.

R. W. BEST, Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1866.

T ATE ARRIVALS.

THE LATEST AGONY "TILTEREEN HOOPS," BOULEVARD TRAIL HOOP SKIRTS. WOVEN TRAIL HOOPS.

EXTRA SIZE TILTEREENS AND BOULEVARD: In fact the most complete stock of HOOP SKIRTS in this City.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

JUST RECEIVED! At No. 44, Fayetteville Street: Plain and Plated Castors. Painted and Ornamented Toilet Sets.

Handsome Tea Trays. Raleigh, april 28-tf. J. BROWN, wi.h HART & LEWIS. TIN WARE!

No. 44 Fayetteville Street. We have a large stock of TIN WARE, of

our own manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail.

J. BROWN,
with HART & LEWIS
Raleigh, May 15, 1866.

25—tf. No. 44, PAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Spring Trade, 1866. Large additions to our Stock of Miscellaneous Hardware, Woodware, Crockery, Glass and China Ware; Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Swedes and American Iron and Steel.

A commanding stock of Buggy Materials, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Wicks and Chimneys, Kerosine Oil, White Lead and other Paints, Spirits Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Window Glass from 8 x 10 to 30 x 36, Putty; an extensive stock of Builders Materials, Locks and Nails,

Family Groceries and House-Furnishing Goods. 20 Cooking Stoves, of various approved patterns P. ted Knives, Forks, Tea and Dinner Spoons. "I and examine our Stock.

J. BROWN, with HART & LEWIS,

Salem, N. C., Correspondence Norfolk Day Book. SALEM, FORSYTH Co., N. C.,) Sept. 2d, 1866.

DEAR DAY BOOK : In my letter of the 28th of August, I briefly described this town as a "city set upon a hill;" but by no means intending that description to be all I

should say of it. Its Main street runs for one mile in a straight line, upon the top-most ridge of the hill. The great majority of the buildings are upon this street, although there are others, and the cross streets contain a respectable number of dwellings. On the lines of other streets are a few scattering houses, which, however, being out among the fields, may be said to be in the country. The carriage ways are macadamized, and the sidewalks paved.

The town can boast of a very fine public square, centrally situated and studded with many fine shade trees .-Facing this square, stand side by side, the Moravian Church and the Female Academy. With all these advantages, the town presents quite a city-like appearance, especially about the central portions of Main street.

Yet, the houses are not closely compacted together, but have a spacious garden planted with fruit trees, &c. I find no difficulty in applying to it that oft quoted expression, "rus in urbe."-At the same time as the cultivated fields on either side, come creeping up to, and even within the very "gates of the city," I see no impropriety in reversing the words, by saying of Salem that it is most emphatically an urbs in rure.

Like cities of larger growth, it can boast of its water works and gas works; also of its excellent and scientific Museum. It possesses also a woolen and a cotton factory, an extensive tannery, a pottery, a paper mill, and two large louring mills, and is the point of supply and market for the products of a considerable section of the adjacent country.

The article of dried blackberries alone, bought by the merchants here and sent off to Northern markets, amounts annually to about fifty thousand dollars. Vast quantities of dried apples and peaches are also sent North. Had not he late war occurred, Salem would probably, by this time, have had a railroad intersecting the North Carolina railroad at High Point. She has two well drilled fire companies. The boys have, however, very little practical use for their machines, except to go through the drill with them; for is a fact, that for the last fifty years, but one dwelling has been destroyed here by fire. For many years, the three fire commissioners have made it their business

er's premises, to see that the provisions of the city ordinance are respected. As Salem is the headquarters of the Moravians in North Carolina, and was originally settled altogether by members of that sect, the larger portion of its present population are members of the Moravian church, or descendants of the first settlers and adherents to their

to enter periodically every household-

ancient customs. They appear to be a very excellent and courteous people. In whatever positions of the world they have settled, they are well known for their industry, frugality,intelligence, and sober, orderly habits; and the qualities are characteristic of the inhabitants of this

The annals of the early settlement of the people in North Carolina are full of interest to the lover of history. Suffice it here to say that Count Zindendorf made a contract with Lord Granville, in 1751, for one hundred thousand acres of his lands in North Carolina. This tract was named by the Count Wachovia, and the Moravian church, both in its seculiar and religious transactions, recognizes and still uses this original ap-

Wachovia lies wholly within the limits of Forsyth county, and Salem is within the boundaries of this tract.

Connected with the ancient burying ground are several particulars which leserve notice. You approach it through a magnificent avenue of ancient cedars, and over the main gate, you read, in letters of gold, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.".

Upon entering, you see on the reverse side of the arch, the legend, " I am the resurrection and the life." The inclosure is rectangular, and dirided by avenues into several squares, ike a regularly laid out city. The whole is adorned with cedars along the

borders of the avenues. To the right of the main central avenue lie the deceased male members of the congregation, and to the left, the females. These are again subdivided into married brethren and sisters, and then, also in separate squares, come the single brethren and sisters; and lastly the little boys and girls. Thus you can alway find the different classes without trouble. Thus the remains of husband and wife, parent and child, and brother and sister, are, according to our ideas, separated in their last resting places on earth; but they are not considered as separated in death, because they are all gathered together in "God's acre," and are all regarded as brethren and sisters -truly a most beautiful sentiment.

The graves are arranged in close military order behind rank; and there, in the same unbroken order, will this mute multitude lie through the ages to come, until the last trump shall summon them to the judgment. No memorial is seen, other than a plainly hewn stone, on which are in-scribed the name, birth and death of the

one who sleeps below. These people observe a religious ceremony on every Easter morning, which, I believe, is peculiar to themselves. On that day they march in procession to their burying ground, with a band of music, and there perform an Easter Morning Litany, which I can hardly refrain from giving you an account of-a most touching ceremony observed by them, on the death of a member of their congregation; but bless my soul! in looking back over these sheets, I fear I have already made this letter too long for one number of your paper, and

remain, dear Day Book. Ever yours LE BACHELIER ITINERAIRE.

therefore must defer to my next com-

munication, the account alluded to. I

Thou mays't be more happy than ever were Alexander and Cæsar, if thou wilt be more virtuous.

(From the Newbern Times.) To the Raleigh Sentiuel. NEWBERN N. C., Sept. 14th, 1866.

BROTHER PELL :-I promised to keep you posted about the "Radicals" down here, and hence I

write to you again. The "Northern Radicals" are wondering how much respect you have for a Southern Radical, and like all other be something wrong. This one is "un-Yankees dyed in the wool, they are a mistakably loyal," say the "Radicalculating set, and they want you to cals :" give them the true measure so that they may let their friends who hav'nt hearn tell of you, know how much. You have written, "still, we have far more respect than we have for a Southern Radical."

I tell them, brother, that you have not got any respect for any Radical because you just wrote before the forego-Southern newspaper, but we hold that the man who is a Radical in political faith does not possess good principles," and, I do not believe that you have any respect for any man (except, perhaps, "Worth-Johnson" man) who does not posses good principles.

to our Worth-Johnson men a discourse from the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," &c. And O, brother, if you have no respect for the 'Rads,' do for mercy's sake preach or publish through your secession paper, some discourses did what they could to prevent its com-that you should at once prepare, on ing, and who, mainly from sympathy, swearing, for they do swear terriblyas terribly as 'our army' did in Flanders. It is a wool dyed Yankee practice. They say most of the trucking, subjugated, one-horse-town news sheets are not worth cursing, but they belch out their most horrid oaths against you as a political editor, and the Sentinel as the mouth-piece of or 'very able and | without attachment for neighborly ties? acceptable Governor;' the old Johnson Democracy tobacco chewer, who has had the sense, with the advice of Mr.

take back seats" for trying to break ap our party or the Union. Uncle Jonathan knows good tobacco and good secessionists of the Whig school

good Whigs, to make all the Democrats

By the way, brother, you ought to write to Hoa George Howard, who was complaining in the letter to Mr. Moore something about "blazoning Whig par-tizanship" by our State administration, and writing that the appointments of the Provisional Government had seemingly Unionism for a basis, and, for intimating that the administration, had one but "Whig partizanship." What benefit of the wounded soldiers of the severis that to him? Secession knows no al nations of Europe now engaged in war .distinction between Whig or Dem- When she came upon the stage, two weeks ocratic partizanship, and let ex-Judge Howard quit complaining about the offi. shouted and applauded for several moments ces for the Worth-Johnson men, "want in a most rapturous manner. In appearance all the offices filled by themselves." In she is no longer young; she is very thin and this matter about the offices, brother, if the Radicals are divided among themselves, let us not split among ourselves. se great a charm. There was the utmost Offices first, and restoration on 'my pol- eagerness to catch the tones of her voice, and icy or a separate Confederacy afterward. That is my Johnson-Worth, or Worth-Johnson sentiment, whichever way you can fix it best to carry the elections-one more time, perhaps, in North-

Brother, watch the "Free Mulatto Covention" in Raleigh on the 20th inst. | was given with a splendid full and triumph These "mean whites" are after the offices for themselves and the free 'mnlattoes? They will be after them by and by for the black nigger. It must not be. Let us again fire the Southern heart. Let us appeal to the passions and preju-Let us stir the inmost Southern heart of fair women against negro equality, mean Southern Radical sympathizers—unmistakably loyal men who are justly held in disrepute for their sympathy for home, kindred, neighbors and friends; who would welcome the further humiliation of their own people; who seek to degrade and disfranchise the brave and chivalrous sons of the South still surviving the thonsands of noble dead, who fell fighting for our just and righteous cause of Southern independence. The end will justify the means. Better than crooks; in all means quit eating when you carry out the Radical platform, and let | are through. liberty and property, and even life itself in the South, be held by a tenure so precarious as to be worthless, risk another civil war. Better be flaved alive than accept the odious proposed constitutional amendment which would center every time. place us by our own submission before the "Rump Congress," to "down, and wool-dyed Yankee" judges, any one of whom would be a jew compared with Jeffreys. Welcome riot and bloodshed to all free negroes, and death or banishment to all "mean whites," or "unmisly wretches, destitute of all neighborly kindness," do you think it would be posure. wrong to revile them, and "to speak all manner of evil" of them, especially of mixed, "Northern," "Southern-even North Carolina Radicals, the "vilest of one's cursing in his heart of hearts a "Radical." I heard one the other day talking in a horse laugh about our National Union county meeting to nominate candidates. "J. J. Roberson," said he, "the chairman, a National Union man; John Spelman, secretary, another National Union man; Jim Morris, Chief Organizer, another National Union man"-and such another horse laugh. Said he, "What a national Un-ion Platform for Craven County: 'Re-hopes in the ornamental walks of life. solved, That we will elect our ticket overwhelmingly: Hon. M. E. Manly, for the Senate; S. W. Chadwick and Col. A. C. Latham, of Latham's battery, for the Commons !' Not a word about Johnson, not a word about Worth, the Union, the 'flag,' or anything to hamper the candidates." I could have smashed his white, chattering teeth down his "unmistakably loyal" throat.

was reading out-all over smiling-the Northampton county resolutions, passed at Jackson on the 4th inst. "Not a word about Worth or Johnson," said he, "but they are like one cheering beam of hope, or glimmering day." Is there no mistake about the publication of these proceedings from North 1881. these proceedings from Northampton?

Resolved That whilst it is natural for us to desire the return of the State to her former Constitutional relations with the Federal Government upon the most as we have often said, for a Northern favorable terms, yet since the end of the recent unfortunate strife of arms, we have submitted, and as law-abiding and Union Loving citizens we expect to submit, to all the requirements coning sentence quoted from your true stitutionally imposed upon us by the authorities of the General Government in view of the PEACE, future and above all, of the perpetual and eternal union of the States."

Brother, you cannot indorse the foregoing resolution. I can indorse it with all my heart. I would not deceive The Radicals say that some of the Worth-Johnson men possess good prin-brother Pell. In the name of God, siples-but most of them do not possess | have you forgotten charity? Do you my principles unless, "Hurra for John- think that a native-born North Carolison and my policy" be a principle. I nian who loves his State " according to tell them, brother, that most of us don't his bond," but " would not love her know what else to hurra for until we all;" who loves his country, its flag, get to ourselves, and then we hurra for constitution, government, and whole feff. Davis, "Dixie" and curse the d-n people, ought to be stigmatized out of a Yankees' as loud as we please. You devilish, contemptible partizan spirit as don't swear, brother, do you? No a "mean white?" Do you think that Southern' gentleman should swear. I a citizen of the State ought now to be even hesitate about copying or repeat- proscribed and "put down" because he ing an oath, and I pray you to preach never sought nor never desired to "humiliate" the people of his State, "his kindred, and neighbors and friends, by the defeat and disaster and loss of property and life, which civil war has brought upon those who would bring it on, as well as upon him and others who acquiesced in that war, which has placed him and others in an odious relation of "traitor to one country," as President Johnson charges before the whole American people and the world? To be compared with a free mulatto-a comparison odious to your taste and sense? To be persecuted as cowardly,

&c., &c. Brother Pell, do not show such a want of "respect" for a "Southern Rad-Graham, Josiah Turner, Jr., and other ical," and AN " UNMISTAKABLY LOYAL" MAN.

JENNY LIND .- "The Sweedish Nightingale," after so many years of domestic re-tirement, seems inclined to let the world hear her molodious notes once more. She still lives in a magnificent house, surrounded by extensive grounds, in Wandsworth, four or five miles from London, where with her husband and her group of beautiful children she is realizing the pleasures of " Home, sweet home," and where she received an elegant hospitality of the most distinguished people of England and of foreign lands. About two weeks ago she appeared at a concert in St. James' Hall: and next Monday she is to appear there again, on this occasion for the ago, the audience rose, waved handkerchiefs bony; her face is pale and lined as if by time and care; but her manner was that of the same girlish simplicity which years ago was to ascertain if it had lost any of its old rich ness, sweetness and power. The first verse or two of the song indicated a slight weakness and huskiness; then there was almost a break, and the room was as still as death in fear of failure; when Jenny seemed to rally beneath the embarrassment, to rouse all her old powers; and the remainder of the song ant gust of voice. The delight of the audience was unbounded, and she retired from the stage in a perfect storm of applause. A very pretty scene occurred when later in the evening she sang her famous "bird song." Her children were sitting just beneath her, on the seat nearest the stage; and the little dices of the people against the nigger. things were the first to lift their hands and clap them together with delight at their mother's success; and as she withdrew, taking no notice of the general acclamation, she smiled her loving recognitions at her children and threw them kisses. The scene was so natural and so genuine in its tender familiarity as to draw tears from many eyes .-

> London Letter. Plain rules for very young gentlemen about to commence life for the first time : 1st. When you eat, always use a knife and fork [unless you have mush and milk for dinner, then exercise your judgement], and be sure to open your mouth when your elbow

2d. When you enter a parlor, always enter at a door, andtake at once the most comfortable seat. If you use tobacco, (and of course you do), and are not an expert in the polite accomplishment of close firing at the bars of coal grate, call for a spitdish, and bore the

3d. Always lead in conversation, maintaining all your points with the nervous tebeg for mercy" of two-thirds of the nacity of a rat terrier, never letting go your hold on the attention you have excited unless it is tew spit on your hands. 4th. Avoid modesty as you would a mill-

dew, and never blush, unless it is immediately after brandy and water. 5th. When you are in luv, which will be tably loyal" men, rather than affiliate every now and then, study poetry and pizen, with the cursed "Radicals." Brother, tork Injin, and go into a pale decline, then they are such "mean white," "coward-to save yourself, take a dose of castor ile and wait the next attack with becoming com-

6th. Never smoke American segars. I have known hundreds of promising young men ruined in this way. Swear a little in these "Radicals" down here, who are all company and take at least one newspaper. 7th. Raise a mustache if you have to poultice your lip to do it. Despise all employthe vile." The Scriptures can't forbid ment, and shudder when you meet a me-

8th. Know all the intrigue and scandal of the town. Bet ten dollars on every thingcall your father the old man, avoid every appearance of politeness to him, and lodge out Perfect yourself in the above primary rules pefore you presume upon the second degree,

too much haste has blasted a great many

buds of promise,) and be just with yourself.

If, on enquiry you find you are not put down

MARK FOR WHISKY BARRELS .- The Revenue Commissioner has decided that upon parrels of whisky manufactured since September 1st, the word "rectified" must be branded, and upon whisky manufactured previous to that date, the words "manufactured prior to September 1st" are to be

stamped plainly on each barrel. Experience is the father, and memory the Another one, a "Southern Radical," mother of wisdom.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

The Restoration of the Union. We can look for nothing like permanent prosperity until the Union is restored. We shall have no capital from a distance, no emigration, no payment of claims held by our citizens against the government for property taken or destroyed during the war-no adequate or reliable means to stimulate enterprise and industry, and no solid foundation for business of any kind until the State is restored. Meanwhile the ill feeling between the North and South is increasing, and threats are freely uttered looking to another civil war. Every thoughtful, sensible citizen who wishes well to his country, should give all his efforts and energies to the speedy and final settlement of our troubles. The Union is the paramount good. We shall have no peace, no security against renewed civil war, no prosperity, until it is restored.

We can not hope that the Union Convenion to assemble here to-day will be a large body. The notice for it has been too short, and many who would come are too destitute of means to afford the expense of the trip .-We trust, however, that many true men will be here from various parts of the State, and that such action will be taken as will redound to the good of the country. We are satisfied that if some such sterling Union man and patriot as Gen. ALFRED DOCK-ERY, of Richmond, can be brought into the field, that the Unionists can carry the State. We by no means despair of success. Let the Unionists of the State be on the alert, and be ready for a united and vigorous movement. The campaign will be short-hence the importance of working rapidly and vigprously. We appeal to the great West to get ready, and as soon as the captain of our forces is named, let every true Union soldier move at once at the first tap of the drum.

What mind can realize the stupendous baseness of the Radicals of the South, who are urging on these blood-hounds at the North in their spring at the throats of those with whom they have been raised and with whom they have lived? The "Illiad of our woes" and the "abomination of desolation" with which we are threatened have been aggravated, if not induced, by such men as W. W. Holden and his aiders and abettors .-What fate is bad enough for such paracides, who glory in the ruin which their misrepresentations and vile slanders may produce. Mr. Johnson now "stands, like a stone-wall" between us and destruction. Should the Radicals carry a large majority this fall they will remove him, or involve the whole country in one wild conflagration. Then where will the Southern Radicals stand? Will not the true men on that "dies ire" turn upon these authors of their miseries and rend them in pieces? Better for them in that fearful time that they had never been born .- Char-

In reply to these threats of outrage and ssassination we say to the Times that the Union men of the State are prepared for any of the United States, which declares that emergency. They intend to enjoy the right of free speech and independent action, or perish in the attempt.

It is not true that the Unionists of the North are "blood-hounds," or that the and final process be abolished, except in Unionists of this State are advocating measures, or consenting to measures that would forcing payment of the debt. humiliate or degrade the South. The Union men of this State are the very best friends | fendant, either for the officers of the Court the South has. They would save the South from further impoverishment and calamity. by promptly accepting the proposed Constitutional amendment. And we undertake to say, as we will prove if necessary, that there is not a principle in this amendment which all other credits. Being thus relieved from has not received the approval of President | the incubus resting on him, the honest and

The Pittsburgh Convention. We are requested by the Chairman of the Resident Committee for North-Carolina, appointed by the National Executive Commit- prohibition on the States, and as Congress tee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, for the purpose of acting in conjunction with the General Committee in securing a full representation at the Pittsburgh Convention, to rupt Act, which would supersede all State announce the names of the following dele- legislation on the subject. The General gates to that Convention from this State; and to state also that not only those named, but all loyal Union Soldiers and Sailors of North-Carolina who may see fit to attend, vill receive a cordial welcome to the Con-

Surgeon H. J. Menninger, Newbern. Capt. A. H. Tourgee, Hendersonville.

C. Hoggard, Windsor,

" Littleton Johnson, do.

Lieut. J. H. Etheridge, Beaufort. W. C. Liverman, Roxabel. " W. Henry Eddins, Forestville.

" J. T. Mizell, Plymouth. Cherry, Washington. Elijah A. Smith, Onslow C. H .: " Barnes Griffith, Winston. Privates Henry Copeland, James Godwin,

Brinkley, James Askew, Lemuel W. Parker and Cincinnatus Pierce, Winton. First Sergeant A. McKensie, Wilmington. Private George N. Green, Colerain. Private Joseph A. Odom, Rich Square. Private Eli Copeland, Edenton.

homas Copeland, Daniel Overton, John M.

Privates Gaston Greene and John W. Wiln. Murfreesboro'. Hospital Steward Nutting, Portsmouth, Sergeant Richard Lowe and privates Abner

Gunner Jas. W. Green, U. S. Navy, Win-Laudsman William Askew, Colerain.

We are gratified to learn that Col. Wm. E. Anderson, Superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School in this city, has in hand funds sufficient for building a neat Sunday School room, on the Church lot, and that the work will be immediately commenced. Part of the funds, are the proceeds of the Fair which was gotten up by the ladies for that purpose last Spring. The building is to be finished by Christmas.

BEAUTIFUL PAIRS.-Sumner and Stevens. Butler and Brownlow. Holt and Holden .-Fine illustrations of that exquisite virtue, called loyalty. Will such sinners ever get to heaven? Ah! we had forgotten that they had discovered a loyal heaven .- Asheville

Now, what sense is there in the above ?-Who is enlightened or improved by it?-But this is a specimen of much that we find in the secession press.

Message of Gov. Orr-Unconstitution, ality of Stay Laws--Collection of

We have read with much pleasure the recent message of Gov. Orr to the Legislature of South-Carolina, now in session. It is a calm, dispassionate, sensible document, de-

voted almost exclusively to State affa 78,-We make the following extracts: "Since your adjournment in December, the Court of Errors in this State have, with a single dissenting opinion, declared the Stay Law, and all amendments thereto, unconsti tutional. This decision has produced restiveness and dissatisfaction in many parts of the State. Public meetings have been held in several districts, and the Legislature has been appealed to, to furnish some protection to the debtor class who anticipate general suing to the fall term of the Courts. After a careful examination of the opin ion of the able and learned Chief Justice as

well as other authorities, I feel it my duty to say that I concur fully in the opinion of the Court, and believe that their exposition of the constitutional question is unanswerable. The people of South-Carolina have been proverbially law-abiding, and when anarchy reigned supreme after the fall of the Confed eracy, lawlessness was universally discourage ed by the better classes in every community Now when civil law is restored, and we are remitted to our own laws and courts to protect rights and redress wrongs, surely no citizen of good repute will advise tumult and violence against the solemn judgment of the

highest judicial tribunal in the State. In view of the circumstances surrounding us-when it is remembered that the State has just emerged from a long and disastrous war, in which not only her sons but her resources were prodigally bestowed—that our banks have all been destroyed—that more than three hundred millions of property have been annihilated-that all the fountains of credit and property have been broken up -that our system of labor has been thoroughly disorganized-that the refreshing and vivifying showers have been withheld from a parched and exhausted soil, and that want, if not famine, will keep ghastly vigils in mansion and in hovel; when it is remembered that nearly all of the merchants of the State have been able to compromise their indebtedness to Northern creditors on the most liberal terms—surely, the creditor class will practice forbearance and give their debtors still further indulgence. If compelled to enforce collections, they should, in the same fair and liberal spirit, make compromises with debtors, so as not to drive them and their families from home, kindred and

friends. The existing embarrassments growing out of the indebtedness of the country will, like other evils, produce beneficial results. Debtors will find it to their interest to make final adjustment of their debts, even though they are compelled to surrender their property. As long as their debts remain, interest will be accumulating, to culminate in more disastrous bankruptcy. If they surrender their property now to creditors, they can resume their occupations, and labor with cheerfulness, knowing that its proceeds will sooner or later rebuild their broken fortunes. The debtor who desires to compromis

ling the veriest Shylock to accept fair terms or exclude him from all share of his estate by assignment, giving liberal creditors the preference, or by voluntary confession of judgment Believing that no Stay Law can be passed embracing antecedent debts, that will not conflict with that clause of the Constitution

with his creditors has the means of compel-

"no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," I respectfully recommend for your consideration, for the relief of debtors: 1. That imprisonment for debt on mesne case of fraud; and then as a punishment for

the crime, rather than as a means of en-2. That no costs be taxed against a deor for the Attorney.

3. That the Insolvent Debtors' Laws be so extended as that any debtor may, by peti-tion, after due notice, summon in all of his creditors, and upon assigning his estate and effects for their benefit, be discharged from all further liability, not only to suing, but to enterprising debtor will go to work with alacrity, and prove himself a useful member

of society. The Congress of the United States has authority under the Constitution to pass uniform laws of bankruptcy, but there is no has not exercised the authority delegated to them, the States may, with great propriety, pass such laws, and they will continue of force until Congress adopts a general Bank-Bankrupt Act of 1841, passed by the Congress of the United Statee, extended its provisions to antecedent debts, and its constifore, would preclude the General Assemblies from incorporating the same feature in their

legislation. It is proper here to remark that if a Stay Law could be passed which could be free from all constitutional objection, it would not protect debtors from suit in the Federal Courts. A creditor residing in the State, who had determined to enforce the payment of his debt, could readily transfer it to a non-resident, and if the sum exceeded five hundred dollars, such non-resident could at once institute suit in the United States Courts. recover judgment, issue execution, and sell the property, notwithstanding the existence of a Stay Law. Such a law would not be recognized or enforced in a Federal court."

JUDGE MERRIMON.-We are gratified to state that Judge Merrimon, who has been confined for several days by indisposition at the Exchange Hotel, in this City, was sufficiently recovered on Wednesday morning to leave for Nash Court. The Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, has also been confined by in-Harrell and John W. Holleman, Harrellsville. disposition, and we have not learned whether he was able to leave with the Judge for Nashville. Johnston Superior Court will be held next week, and Wake Court the week

> WAR IN EUROPE,-The last dispatches from Europe by the cable inform us that the renewal of the late bloody contest is imminent. Austria has acted in bad faith towards Italy, and Prussia has notified her that such conduct will not be tolerated. It is not improbable that Austria has been assured of support by some other power, in the event of her refusal to comply with the hard terms laid down by Prussia.

> THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC COUNCIL.—Eminent Catholic clergymen are arlready arriving in New York from the Pacific coast to attend the National Council, which is to convene in Baltimore on the 1st Sunday in October. Arch-Bishop Spalding has been delegated by the Pope to preside, .

NEW CROP OF COTTON.—The first bale of The aggregate circulation of the N. Y.

Tribune had increased from the 1st of Au
great to the 1st. gust to the 13th of Septemper over 56,000 copies. The paper was never in a more flourishing condition, or better conducted,